

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890.

日九廿月五年寅庚

Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GOSWOLD & GOSWOLD, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HARRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 15, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMSTERDAM, 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPEL, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 12, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.—American Port generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GOSWOLD & GOSWOLD, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNESSY & Co., Malacca.

CHINA.—HONGKONG, T. A. O. GOSWOLD, 15, Market Street, Hongkong. HONGKONG, HEDGE & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, Kobe, and Shanghai.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$4,620,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO., \$7,500,000

CHIEF MANAGERS.
HONGKONG, J. JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, JOHN WALKER, Esq.
London, BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILL DISCOUNT.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Japan, India, Australia, America, China and Europe.
THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 13, 1890. 363

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No deposit may be made more than \$500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment and withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked On Hongkong Savings Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or of a person appointed by him and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 13, 1890. 754

Intimations.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st March, has been declared at the rate of 5 per cent. Annually. Coupons (1) attached to GOLD SHARE WARRANTS may be cashed and Dividends on SILVER SHARE WARRANTS issued locally will be paid on and after 15th July at the Hongkong Branch Office.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.
Hongkong, July 12, 1890. 1250

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES MOULINERIES DE TOURNAI.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the SECOND CALL of \$31.25 per Share will be payable on or before the 15th August, 1890, at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

By Order of the Directors,
L. SUITER, Secretary.
Hampden, 12th June, 1890. 1099

Intimations.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL, BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes' walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive visitors.

The BEDROOMS are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious DINING ROOM, SITTING ROOMS, and Accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The TABLE D'HÔTE is supplied with every available luxury in Season, and the Cuisine is in the experienced hands of WINE, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. of the best quality only.

C. BOND, Manager.
14th July, 1890. 1260

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A Regular Meeting of the above LODGE will be held in the FERRYMONGERS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially invited.

Hongkong, July 8, 1890. 1217

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) per Share in the above Company is hereby made; and is payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before 17th July, 1890.

INTEREST at the rate of 12 1/2 per Annum will be charged on all Calls overdue.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. WHEELEY, Secretary.
Hongkong, June 19, 1890. 1100

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

Rowlands' KALYDOR is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of Indigestion, Flatulency, and all other disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of Indigestion, Flatulency, and all other disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for China
A. S. WATSON & Co., Shanghai. 1216

HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

PURSUANT to arrangements made at the Public Meeting held on 16th April last, a further MEETING of the FRIENDS and SUPPORTERS of this Club is called for FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at 5 p.m., at the Hongkong Hotel.

Business to be brought before the Meeting.

- 1.—Confirm Minutes of previous Meeting.
- 2.—Discussion of proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association.
- 3.—Election of General Committee (by ballot).
- 4.—Vote of Thanks to the Government for grant of land.

W. H. YOUNG, Hon. Sec., pro tem.
Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1213

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the CHAMBER of Commerce Room, City Hall, at 12.30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1890, to elect a Committee in accordance with the following Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, on 28th ultimo—

"That a Committee of Investigation be appointed to examine into and report on the working of the business. The Directors to appoint two and the general body of Shareholders two."

By Order,
EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.
Hongkong, July 4, 1890. 1206

THE HOTEL MARINA.

NOTICE OF OPENING.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FLOATING HOTEL will be opened for the accommodation of Guests on or about 1st July. The Hotel being entirely new and fitted up with all modern improvements, Residents and the TRAVELLING PUBLIC will here find superior accommodation.

The TABLE D'HÔTE will be unexcelled, the "cuisine" being under the supervision of a well-known and experienced CHEF. Being situated within a short distance of Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers Guests exceptional advantages for health, pleasure and Refreshing Breezes, the avoidance of street noises and unwholesome odours, &c.

SEPARATE BATHROOM and VERANDAH attached to every bedroom in which comfort and ventilation are specially considered.

Grand Promenade Deck, Commodious and Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlor, Billiard Room and Hair Dressing Saloon, together with a Saltwater Swimming Bath, &c., &c.

The HOTEL MARINA will run half-hourly to and from Packer's Wharf and the Hotel, FERRY OF CHUAN.

Bedrooms may not be engaged upon application to

ANDREW FOSTER, Manager.
Hongkong, June 21, 1890. 1130

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-Eighth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the CHAMBER of Commerce Room, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th July to 1st August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD, Secretary.
Hongkong, July 14, 1890. 1256

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship *Kaitang* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Shanghai Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 28th Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, July 14, 1890. 1255

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP SAHSEN, FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. To-day, the 13th Inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 17th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 23rd Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 13, 1890. 1253

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Clontarf* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 23rd Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1254

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM LONDON, ARRIVED PER *CLINTON*, FROM MANZEL.

B 10774 (in dia.) 1/10—10 Boxes Paper, H B Hangings.

THE S.S. Kriemhild, Captain EHLERS.

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 12th Instant.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left our Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Inst. at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 12, 1890. 1246

Business Notices.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Summer Delicacies.

ANCHOVIES, English-cured Bacon and Hams, Bath Chops, Boar's Head, Beano, Tête de Veau, Cavies, Celery Salt, English and American Chesse, Truffled Chicken, Clams, Clam Chowder, Codfish Balls, Cranberry Sauce, Brand's Essence of Beef and Chicken, Game Pates, Haddocks, Herrings au Vin Blanc, Kippers, Honey, Horse-radish, Tanglows, Jams, Jellies, Lobsters, Minced Collops, Olives, Oysters, Patties, Pickles, Pig's Feet, Pickled Mushrooms, Pork and Beans, Potatoes, Rabbits, Raisins, Salsaparilla, Salmon, Salad Cream, Sardines, Sauces, Sausages, Soups, Spices, Strawberries, Tamarinds, Tongues, Tripe, Truffles, Whitebait, Aberdeen Pies, Colery in Juice, Cockles, Shrimps, Essence, Ground Rice, Oyster Tea, Woodcock.

FRUIT.—Cutting's Dessert, Figs, Crystallized, French Plums, Canton Preserves, Calcutta Preserves, &c.

VEGETABLES.—Asparagus, Champignons, Black Mushrooms, Haricots Verts, Haricots, Fingoles, Petit Pois, Macaloune, Beans, Succotash, Corn, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips.

MULSON'S GERMAN PROVISIONS.

Discuits, Plum Cakes, Ice Wafers, Fruit Cakes.

AYALA & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Stower's Lime Juice, Champagne Cider, Raspberry Vinegar, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Sherries, Claret, Sauternes, California Wines, Ports, Hocks, Burgundies, Brandy, Whiskies, Gin, Liqueurs, Bitters, "BULL DOG" ALE & PORTER, THE JAPAN BREWERY Co.'s BEER.

Hongkong, June 25, 1890. 1165

W. POWELL & Co.

EX STEAMSHIP CYCLOPS.

FURTHER LARGE SHIPMENTS OF TRIMMED MILLINERY.

STRAW HATS.—SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

FLOWERS.—FLOWER MOUNTS, FEATHERS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & Co.

Victoria Exchange, July 5, 1890. 1268

MARINE HOTEL.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the LARGEST EUROPEAN HOTELS—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Parties.

THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

THE TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied with the best market can provide.

THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor. 621

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

REDUCED PRICES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

TROPICAL TWEEDED COATS & PANTS, \$20.00.

DRESS SUITS, from LINEN, SERGES & DUCK SUITS.

FLANNEL, DRILL & MERINO.

FRENCH CAMBRIC PRINTED SHIRTING.

WATERPROOF COATS & INVERNESS CAPES, from \$5.

Do. LEGGINGS & OVER SHOES.

ENGLISH-MADE BOOTS & SHOES.

UMBRELLAS, SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING in all Materials.

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., &c.

ROBERT LANG & Co.

Victoria Hotel.

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been most enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

THE ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated, and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HÔTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall.

THE HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

THE HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.
Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

To Let.

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)

GROUND FLOOR, No. 2, BLUE BUILDINGS.

2nd FLOOR, No. 2, BLUE BUILDINGS.

1st FLOOR, No. 3, BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 1, 1890. 1183

To Let.

TO LET.

1st FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL.

2nd FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 132, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, March 21, 1890. 629

TO LET.

ONE Large ROOM on the Ground Floor of No. 13, Praya Central. Suitable for an Office.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, March 28, 1890. 674

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

TO LET.

THAT Suite of OFFICES on the First Floor of the Company's Premises in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, at present occupied by Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., with entrance from the Queen's Road. Possession from 1st March next.

Two GODOWNS on the Ground Floor which can be let in connection with the above Office, or separately as desired.

With immediate possession, ONE ROOM on the First Floor of the same Premises, suitable for an OFFICE, with entrance from the 4th side of the Building.

For Full Particulars, apply to the MANAGER at the Depot, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, January 27, 1890. 107

Business Notices.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Summer Delicacies.

ANCHOVIES, English-cured Bacon and Hams, Bath Chops, Boar's Head, Beano, Tête de Veau, Cavies, Celery Salt, English and American Chesse, Truffled Chicken, Clams, Clam Chowder, Codfish Balls, Cranberry Sauce, Brand's Essence of Beef and Chicken, Game Pates, Haddocks, Herrings au Vin Blanc, Kippers, Honey, Horse-radish, Tanglows, Jams, Jellies, Lobsters, Minced Collops, Olives, Oysters, Patties, Pickles, Pig's Feet, Pickled Mushrooms, Pork and Beans, Potatoes, Rabbits, Raisins, Salsaparilla, Salmon, Salad Cream, Sardines, Sauces, Sausages, Soups, Spices, Strawberries, Tamarinds, Tongues, Tripe, Truffles, Whitebait, Aberdeen Pies, Colery in Juice, Cockles, Shrimps, Essence, Ground Rice, Oyster Tea, Woodcock.

FRUIT.—Cutting's Dessert, Figs, Crystallized, French Plums, Canton Preserves, Calcutta Preserves, &c.

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(With Immediate Possession.)

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2nd FLOOR, No. 2, BLUE BUILDINGS.

THE American man-of-war, *Albatross*, which arrived yesterday, is the vessel which, in 1881, went to look for the *Jeannette* at the North Pole and got up as far as N. Lat. 80° 10' and E. Long. 11° 13'.

TEA-MEN are, we understand, losing heavily at present, and we have been assured that no more picking will take place in the country, owing to the discouraging state of the market. *Foochow Echo*.

THE Peking Municipality appears to have a new revenue plan. It is said that sundry carpenters, contractors, timber merchants &c. in that town have petitioned the Board to lay out the accumulated funds on public works. They urge that expenditure of this kind would put money in circulation and alleviate the depression of trade there.

SWAMPY TERRITORIES.—A rumour is going the rounds to the effect that the Colonial Office is considering a suggestion for giving up our claims to the Gambia country to France in exchange for the French claimant of all the rights on the Newfoundland coast. We shall next hear probably of a proposal to "swap" the Isle of Man for Corsica. *European Mail*.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Peninsular & Oriental Company the Directors' Report was adopted. The Chairman, in submitting this, remarked on the great change which had come over the freight-market since 1880, sending values down lower than they have been for many years. This is entirely due to the mania for ship-building last year, which has flooded the market with tonnage far beyond requirements; and, were it not for various subsidiary sources of income, and for a large increase in their passenger traffic, the Company would not be in the favorable position they are. They have ceased all ship-building orders in view of the dearth of materials and labor, which must, however, shortly find their proper level. In no other respect has the advance in the price of silver, he said, having such large effects on earnings to remit to this country, the rise in value would materially benefit them, and also aid in increasing exports, whilst it would discourage imports from India and China, and thus be a great advantage to the world at large in this move in silver should tend to establish something like a fair exchange between silver-using and gold-using countries.

THE Governor of Canton, H.E. Yv, has resigned his position, handed over his seal of office to the Viceroy Li, and left Canton for his native place. The reason is unknown, but the surmise is that it is due to the approach of old age. H.E. left in an ordinary stage chair, with his wife, only one attendant. There was no demonstration of any kind by the local officials. They were all at the Yamen, paying their compliments to the Viceroy, who had just received the seal of office from the retiring Governor. Word was brought to the Viceroy that H.E. had deposited his seal, giving time to anyone to say good-bye, whereupon all the small fry, who had no chance of getting the vacant post, hastened off to bid adieu to the ex-Governor at the wharf. He was wise enough to see no one except the Judge and the Provincial Treasurer, to each of whom he presented a book on the best method of government. *Native Paper*.

THE death of Lord Carnarvon, just wired to us, is of more than usual interest to us, as his leadership, as early as 1878, was influential in the Colonies, and he had no little to do with the interests of this island. The following is the deceased's record:—Carnarvon (Earl of), the Right Hon. Henry Howard-Molyneux Herbert, eldest son of Henry John Molyneux, the first Earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), by Harrietta Anna, daughter of Lord Henry T. Molyneux-Howard, born June 24th, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as a first-class in classics in 1852, and next in 1853. Lord Carnarvon, the representative of a younger branch of the noble house of Pembroke, succeeded to the title during his minority. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers, he made his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and second Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's cabinet in February 1874, he was appointed to the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He resigned his seat in the Cabinet, Jan. 24th, 1878, in consequence of his disagreement from his colleagues as to the policy of ordering the British fleet to proceed to the Mediterranean. Lord Carnarvon held the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from June, 18-5, to January, 1886, under Lord Salisbury's first administration. He married, firstly, in 1861, Lady Evelyn Stanhope (who died in 1870); and secondly, December 31st, 1878, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Howard, of Greytote Castle, Cumberland.

A LETTER from Taiwan says: Our Governor had given a contract to the foreign firm "Jui Sheng" (Buchheister) of Shanghai for a kind of gunpowder from Gunpowder. The amount was about 214,300/100, of which 20,000 was paid as a down payment. The custom in such cases is for the Chinese Governor resident in the foreign country concerned to have the powder tested before it is sent forward. In the present instance the powder had already reached China when intelligence was received in Taiwan from H.E. Heng, Minister to Germany, that the gunpowder had been shipped without any preliminary test having been applied. On receipt of this intelligence, the Governor of Taiwan sent a Deputy to Shanghai to test the powder in the Arsenal there, in the presence of the Tao-tai. The Deputy reported that it only one kind of the powder was suitable; and the Governor, on the ground that the "Jui Sheng" Company, Prefect Ho, had arranged for the powder to be sent forward, ordered him to recover the down payment of 20,000, and rejected the gunpowder. He has not yet replied, and the Governor has notified him by telegram that if the powder cannot be returned, he will be deposed. Mr. Buchheister contends that the Chinese purchase is liable for the balance of 20,000, and that if the purchaser signed the contract with undue precipitation, the seller is not responsible for its loss. He has sent the gunpowder down to Wuchang and "Jui Sheng" has petitioned the German Minister at Peking to use his influence with the Tao-tai Yung, on his behalf, expressing the willingness to sign a bond. It is not known what the Yung will do, and meanwhile Mr. Ho is in every reasonable position. The Governor has also contracted with Messrs. H. M. Schuch & Co., of Shanghai, to supply the same kind of gunpowder as that which was rejected by the Government. The Deputy already in Shanghai has been ordered to inspect it, and to take delivery of it after the ship is over. *Chi-Poo*.

It is stated that a German officer of the Training Squadron and the engineer of the *Preussen* have together devised a means of electric communication between the commander of a ship and the man at the wheel, by means of which the former, without a second's delay or the least possibility of error, will be able to direct the course and practically to steer the ship himself. Trials of the new apparatus are to be made on board the *König Wilhelm*.

A REVOLUTION is threatened in the wine trade. Some one has discovered a method of making wine from raisins, which will, it is said, give better results than wine made from grapes. However that be, the French Government have been so much influenced by the proposal as to impose a heavy duty on raisins.

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED LISTER.

We very much regret to state that a telegram was received this forenoon from Yokohama announcing that Mr. Alfred Lister, Postmaster-General and Colonial Treasurer, died this morning on board the *s.s. Belgic* as that vessel was entering Yokohama harbour. About the middle of October last year, Mr. Lister returned to the Colony, after eighteen months' absence, entirely broken down in health. He was suffering from Bright's disease, and his medical advisers were under the painful necessity of informing him that his days were numbered. Nevertheless he struggled manfully with the work that lay before him. Although reduced to extreme bodily weakness, so that it was almost impossible for him to walk, he preserved his full mental force to the last and was very loth to give up his work. About a fortnight ago a month's sick leave was obtained by him, and, to speak more correctly, was forced on him; and last Tuesday he left on the *Belgic* for Japan. His friends, seeing his very weak condition, were afraid he would never return, and their fears have been justified. Hongkong has lost one of its oldest, most hardworking and most faithful servants by the death of Mr. Alfred Lister, Postmaster-General and Colonial Treasurer. His record, as summed up in all the brevity of the Colonial Office List, is as follows:—

Graduated at University of London, 1863; civil service, cadet in Hongkong, 1865; interpreter, 1867; acting registrar general, 1868; acting assistant harbour-master, 1869; sheriff, 1870; deputy marine magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1871; acting assistant harbour-master, 1872; superintendent of Victoria Gaol, 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superintendent of Chinese studies, 1875; postmaster-general and collector of stamp revenue, 1875; secretary to board of revenue in China, with seat at the board, 1876; acting colonial treasurer, 1881; treasurer, 1883; member of executive council, 1884; member law revision commission, 1885.

To this list of offices there is only to add, the post of Acting Colonial Secretary which he filled for about two months last year. Mr. Lister, it will be seen, with the exception of the Governorship, passed through the whole official hierarchy of this Colony; and it may be truly said of him that he earnestly endeavoured to do the work of every post he filled. In many of these offices the method and order he introduced is still bearing fruit. But it was as Postmaster-General, an office he held for about fifteen years, that he did the greatest service to the Colony. There is perhaps not a more thankless post in the whole service. The public are interested in every little detail of the Department and are ever ready to growl at the least delay that occurs or the least inconvenience that is suffered. Mr. Lister was, moreover, a man who unintentionally courted criticism. His habit of informing the public of every little difficulty that occurred and of apologizing for every little delay tended rather to irritate than to conciliate the public. But, with all his shortcomings, there is no doubt that he did a vast amount of good work. Under his guidance the postal department grew year by year in usefulness and efficiency. It is here was gradually extended and greater precision and speed obtained. When his most recent scheme for local delivery is in full operation, Hongkong will have a postal service that is inferior to that of no other place of equal importance. As Colonial Treasurer and as a member of the Executive, Mr. Lister rendered valuable service to the government of the Colony. His long residence in Hongkong gave him a knowledge of details, which was of great use to his colleagues on the Executive. The public are indebted to his experience of the past ever at hand to prove that this course was right or that course was wrong. So eager was he for work that a good deal of the rough carpenter work of law-making was entrusted to him. That this rough carpenter work was entrusted to him was due to his without redressing and that some of our ordinances are a puzzle to the lawyers, was not Mr. Lister's fault. As a private individual, Mr. Alfred Lister was single-minded, straightforward and sincerely religious. The grooves in which he moved were perhaps his strength. He had not very wide sympathies. But he carried out his conception of duty with singular disinterestedness and phenomenal self-denial. He belonged, we believe, to a family that many years ago suffered a financial reverse, and he took almost the whole burden on his shoulders, conceiving his strength here to satisfy the wants of the many dependent upon him. There was nothing splendid in the character of Mr. Lister to attract popular admiration. He was somewhat formal and straight-laced, and he carried a good deal of the red-tape intricacies of the business into private life. But he was honest and sincere and above to set up to the light that was in him. And perhaps these are qualities that are more enduring than brilliancy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OVER.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."—Sir, I beg to inform you that I have no objection to offer you my services as an Assistant Agent at a moderate salary to some of our business enterprises, say \$500 per month and expenses. For 12 months. In return for this you may rely on receiving the latest and fullest particulars of all business as done and business prospects, as early as it is possible for such information to be given. I would very much prefer to draw my remuneration monthly, but if not convenient to you, I would draw on you every three months.

I think the whole arrangement is a good one for us both, especially for You faithfully.

Yours truly, J. J. ARMISEN.

[The point of this letter, we suppose, lies in the application.—Ed. C.M.]

THE FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, 15th July, 1890. Sir, I have no hesitation in saying in reply to Mr. Macdonald's question in Council yesterday that goods coming into this Colony with the words in English on them "Superfine Cloth" will require to have added, in English, a statement that they are of German manufacture, unless the vendor who has procured them under the new ordinance and have his goods forfeited to the Crown. Iron manufactured in Sweden, if brought in here with the words "Lancashire" on it, will require to have it stated that it is of Swedish manufacture. "Portland Cement" does not now exist in a true sense, as a trade description, necessarily mean cement made at Portland. Like the phrase "Singers" applied to sewing machines, it has come to mean a particular class of goods, but, under the provisions of Section 10 of the new ordinance, inasmuch as it includes the name of a place, it will be well to have superadded the name of the place where it was really made. Mr. Macdonald was right about "Superfine Cloth," and for the reason he gave, which commands little to common sense; and the honorable the Acting Attorney-General was wrong, when he said he could not see that the words "Superfine Cloth" constituted a trade mark or description. By section 10 of the ordinance, the expression "trade description" means any description, statement or other indication of the place or country in which any goods were made or produced. English goods on goods is a very fair indication of nationality and have been held to be so. The Honorable the Acting Attorney-General was mistaken in his opinion that Mr. Keawick's remark on the same subject. There have been two cases decided on the English Act—one in which it was held that a man who used mineral water bottles having the name of another manufacturer wrought into them was guilty under the Act, although he put his own label on each bottle and invoiced them as of his own manufacture. The other in which manufacturers of powder put up in their own casks bearing the letters R. L. G. (which was held to mean English powder) of powder of German manufacture. It was an extreme case, but there was no proof of intent to defraud, or that the mineral water in the one case and the powder in the other were fully as good as if genuine.

It seems to me a very great pity to introduce into this Ordinance Clause 14, which places the burden of proof on the Colony for giving effect to it. It would be much better omitted. The other clauses afford protection enough.—Yours, J. J. F.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honor Mr. A. D. Wier, Acting Judge.)

Tuesday, July 15.

THE MARINEBURG FURNITURE CO. v. A. G. APOA.

For \$300 an action on a promissory note. Mr. Hastings appeared for the plaintiff Company, and Mr. Wilkinson for the defendant. Mr. Hastings said he had received notice yesterday evening that in addition to any other defence he might have the defendant place in issue the fact that the note was not a proper note because it had not been filed in Court, but he received it for what it was worth.

J. Marinburg said—I am the manager of the plaintiff Company. The promissory note was made by the defendant's handwriting. Some furniture was ordered for which he agreed to become responsible. It was ordered by Eva Saunders in Mr. Apea's presence. That was in September 1889. A quantity of furniture has been delivered, on account of which payments have been made by Mr. Apea, but the balance was \$2,313.29. The amount was that Mr. Apea should give six promissory notes for \$300 each, payable in the beginning of each succeeding month. He was also to pay \$500 cash. That was paid. On that agreement being made the action was withdrawn. The first of the promissory notes have been paid. It is the fourth promissory note on which we are now acting. With regard to the furniture not delivered Mr. Apea called about the beginning of January and said, "Don't you deliver any of that furniture. I will trouble you with the balance and I don't want any more furniture delivered until I tell you." This was before the settlement, and said I was to keep the furniture until he gave me instruction as to deliver it. I was prepared to deliver it at any time, but I have never received any instructions to do so, and it still remains at my store. The furniture is not of a kind easily salable in this Colony. It is of a very expensive and elaborate character. It is made specially for a house of that character. In my trouble with Eva Saunders and her husband, I have not been able to consider the furniture. She made a complaint about a sideboard three weeks after it was delivered. She said she did not like the style of it. That was the only thing she suggested of any alteration. It was not altered. The furniture was to be delivered as Mr. Apea instructed me. The furniture has all been completely finished.

Mr. Wilkinson said the defence was that in accordance with the arrangement between the parties the promissory notes were to be payable after the delivery of the furniture and after certain alterations had been made on some of the furniture which had been delivered. This not having been done the defendant was not liable for the payment of the promissory notes.

Mr. Apea, by Mr. Wilkinson, was asking to show that the notes were to be paid before the furniture was delivered. Mr. Hastings said there was no qualification on the notes at all, and this was a condition that the defendant was now seeking to import into them.

to do so. I asked him again about a month ago and he again refused. I paid all the promissory notes for which furniture has been delivered. I have paid three of the six promissory notes. I told him to send the furniture to Miss Saunders' house. I still wish it to be delivered there.

Mr. Hastings—You have had a dispute with Miss Saunders, have you not? Defendant—I may have had, on certain points.

Was that the reason why you did not want the furniture delivered?—No. What was the reason?—I had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Wilkinson—Whatever your reasons may have been, they don't exist now! Defendant—No.

Since that date certain furniture has been delivered?—Yes.

And he refuses to deliver the balance?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted that it had been proved that there was no consideration for the promissory notes sued on, and that until the furniture was delivered the plaintiff Company were not entitled to payment.

Mr. Hastings contended that the promissory notes were an unconditional one to pay \$300 for value received.

His Lordship said he had no doubt the arrangement was that the furniture should be taken by instalments, and paid for by instalments, and the plaintiff Company were not to pay for the instalments without delivering the furniture. There was only the one man's word against the other's on the point, and in the circumstances he thought he was bound to conclude that the defendant's position of the notes was correct one.

He therefore gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

FOOCHOW.

Boochow, 12th June.

The following are the tea cargoes of each steamer as per Consignees' returns since the beginning of the season:—

For London:

S.S. *Menelaus* ... 674,130 lbs.

Olema ... 1,805,978 "

Kaisow ... 1,317,994 "

Pembroke ... 53,433 "

Fronten ... 50,734 "

Fronten ... 612,976 "

For Hamburg:

S.S. *Kaisow* ... 15,419 "

Pembroke ... 101,103 "

For Continent of Europe:

Menelaus ... 477,780 "

Olema ... 1,805,978 "

Kaisow ... 1,317,994 "

Pembroke ... 53,433 "

Fronten ... 50,734 "

Fronten ... 612,976 "

For New York:

S.S. *Kaisow* ... 132,798 "

Pembroke ... 101,103 "

For Western Australia:

Menelaus ... 477,780 "

Olema ... 1,805,978 "

Kaisow ... 1,317,994 "

Pembroke ... 53,433 "

Fronten ... 50,734 "

Fronten ... 612,976 "

For New Zealand:

S.S. *Kaisow* ... 132,798 "

Pembroke ... 101,103 "

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the Hukwang provinces are very rich in iron ore and fuel which can be shipped very easily.

Different rumours are afloat in Hankow concerning the railway question and more especially the Hankow-Peking line. Some people say that the north-eastern Cotton will be first constructed, but it is generally believed that nothing serious will be undertaken before the Hukwang-Viceroys has demonstrated the possibility of making rails in China with Chinese labour and Chinese materials. Till now the first journeying and surveying of the line has not yet been completed.

A very large cotton factory of the most improved English pattern will be built very soon on the right bank of the Yangtze, at a short distance from the south gate of the city. The construction of the buildings has begun, a part of the machinery has been landed, and an engineer, Mr. Dickinson, arrived at Wuchang some time ago to superintend the construction of the factory, which in full working order will have no less than 20,000 spindles in operation.

The last, but not least of Chang Chih-tung's projects is the building of small arm and gun factories, which are also conceived on a very large scale, and the machinery for which has been ordered from Germany.

The Viceroys is indefatigable in working out the construction of all these projects, and he certainly requires a good deal of trouble and attention. He receives, however, the most zealous and intelligent assistance from H.E. Tai Tsi-tai, the Director of the Board of Works, who has under his direct command a foreign technical staff of five engineers, a chemist, and a foreman. This has been increased, recently, the Inspector-General of Mines, Mr. Braive, having been detained in Hukow, where he will act as Chief Engineer.

It is to be hoped for the sake and future of China that these very serious efforts on the part of the Viceroys, which is really a good deal of praise for his enterprising schemes, will be able to carry them out to the best advantage. *W. C. Daily News*.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the annual report of the directors of this Company:—

The Board of Directors, in presenting to the Proprietors their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1889 regret that unavoidable circumstances have caused it to be issued somewhat later than usual.

They are glad to report that up to a week ago no loss or very serious accident had occurred to the fleet, though there have been a good many minor casualties. With vessels so constantly employed in crowded river-navigation, most of these can hardly be avoided; and one most fruitful cause of the very bad state of the navigation in the River Poo, which is rapidly silting up, and threatens before long to totally close the Port of Tientsin to sea-going vessels. The accident just reported by telegram is, that the *Yen Sang* had got ashore on Sugarloaf Island, but was subsequently got off and beached in Swatow Harbour. Nothing is known as yet as to the extent of damage incurred.

The *Yen Sang* took her place on the coast line in the month of September, and has proved a very efficient vessel. The new steamer referred to in the last Report has been named the *Lien Shing*, and is at present on her outward voyage to China. Her efficiency is most favourably reported upon, and it is expected that she will prove a very satisfactory addition to the fleet.

Owing to continual strikes of various classes of workmen employed in the Clyde and elsewhere, the fleet has been very irregular in which the men worked, even when not on strike, the delivery of this vessel was delayed for four and a half months after her contract time, for which the Company, under the strike clause, could obtain no compensation, though the steamer has not yet been delivered.

The charter of the steamer *Moray* terminated in January last, and her place on the Calcutta line has been taken by the *Kut Sang*, which appears to be well adapted for the purpose. This competition experienced on the Calcutta line in any way diminished during the past year.

The year 1889 has been one of bad native trouble in China, more particularly the latter half of it. Money has been scarce and dear, and many of the traders have been crippled by financial difficulties. The state of matters has had a very prejudicial effect on local business, and consequently on the earnings of the steamers, which it will be seen show a largely decreased total, £43,933 against £74,307 in the previous year.

After allowing a sufficient sum for depreciation from the fleet, the Directors regret that they are unable to recommend a larger dividend than 3 per cent, which is partly provided by a transfer of £2,216 18 9d. from Underriding Accounts to the credit of Profit and Loss Account. This will leave undistributed £49,000 to meet future contingencies. The balance to be carried forward amounts to £5,126 18 9d., which is larger than usual; but the Directors consider it absolutely necessary to strengthen this provision in view of the uncertain prospects of the coming year.

Another incidental element in producing the unfavourable results of the year 1889, has been the increased cost of coal. There was a considerable scarcity of Japanese and other native coals used for the steamers, and inferior quality had to be resorted to. It is estimated that the higher prices paid, and the increased quantity used owing to the reduced quality, have made a difference to the Company of £11,500 as compared with previous years.

The current year has opened with only a moderate volume of business, while the Company has been subjected by the action of other ship-owners to a most severe competition on all parts of the Chinese coast. The immediate effect of this has been a general reduction in the rates of freight and passage money, in many cases to one-half of what was previously paid, and in some cases to even less. The General Managers are doing what they can to raise the standard of freights from these very low and unremunerative figures; and it is to be hoped that the unseasonable competition which only causes waste and loss, and does not even benefit or augment the trade it professes to serve, may, before long, become apparent. The Board will assuredly do all that lies in their power to bring this about, with a due regard to the future protection of the Company's important interests in the Chinese trade.

A. G. Armstrong, in writing the past year the General Managers say:—

"Though the season opened fairly well, the result of the latter portion was most unsatisfactory and unprofitable, in a great measure consequent upon the action of the Government in raising the duties on the export of rice from Shanghai, which naturally curtailed freightage on both the Northern and Southern lines. In October and November, when the trade in Tientsin is usually very brisk and it is a great deal of rice and other goods are sent to the coast, the difficulty in loading the steamers, in fact, had not been for a fairly good passenger traffic, the season would have been far better than the average. On

